CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

VAUGHAN, RAY & MEDILL, PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. X. CHICAGO TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1857. NO. 238.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

ASAY & VON SODEN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, OFFICE, 120 Lake street, Barnum Tract and Swan's-Block. EDWARD O. ASAY. CHARLES VON SODEN.

JOHN A. WILLS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE WITH John L. Scott, Esq., No. 48 Tremont street, Chicago. [illegible]

HAMMOND & TUT. NY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Land Agents, GALESBURG, ILL. OFS. REFERENCES: W. B. Gale, Esq., Galesburg. Prof. J. Bradford, Salem. J. W. Scott, Esq., Galesburg. H. H. Trist, Esq., Galesburg. Hon. Gilbert Tracy, Albany. Hon. J. Mattocks, Do. Hon. Ira Harris, Albany. Hon. Reuben Chapman, Huntsville, Ala. Hon. Kellogg, Do. Prof. W. D. Saunders, Illinois College, Jacksonville. [illegible]

ABRAHAM VOORHEES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

MERCH & OWEN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible]

THOMPSON & BISHOP, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 84 DEARBORN Street, Post-office Buildings, Chicago, Ill. HOVELAND THOMPSON. ALFRED L. BISHOP.

A. D. RICH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Office, 48 Lake-st. street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FORSYTHE, No. 1 Merchants Bank Buildings. FROM THIS DATE, JOHN FORSYTHE, Esq., is admitted a member of our firm. Nov. 1, 1856. SCAMMON & McCAGG.

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, (late of the firm of Storey & Clarkson,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR, &c., No. 93 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Will practice in the Courts of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. [illegible]

C. B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 69 Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

T. AS BURNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Solicitor and Conveyancer in Chancery. Practice in Lake county. Office, 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

SAMUEL W. FULLER, *Attorney at Law*, PEKIN, TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. ATTENDS COURTS AND MAKES COLLECTIONS in Mason and Peoria counties. Refers to Hon. A. Wheaton and Hon. Thos. Dougherty, Chicago. [illegible]

SNAFFORD & TUCKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office, 124 Lake street, opposite Postoffice, Chicago, Ill. S. S. SNAFFORD. JOHN TUCKER.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DRS. POLLOK & KENNY ARE ASSOCIATED IN THE PRACTICE of General Medicine and Surgery. Office, 94 South Clark street. [illegible]

DR. J. ADAMS, Office and Residence, 111 Lake street, near the corner of Dearborn street. [illegible]

H. M. CHURCHILL, Agent, No. 6 Garrett Block. JOHN S. DUNLAP, Corner Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

SAMUEL W. FULLER, *Attorney at Law*, PEKIN, TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. ATTENDS COURTS AND MAKES COLLECTIONS in Mason and Peoria counties. Refers to Hon. A. Wheaton and Hon. Thos. Dougherty, Chicago. [illegible]

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENTON & ROBINSON, *Wholesale Druggists*, No. 15 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Purchasers to their very extensive stock now in store, suitable to the wants of the trade. [illegible]

C. H. & L. LAFLIN'S WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 172 South Water street, where may be found a variety and kinds of Papers, and the largest stock now of hand, of any house in the Northwest. Highest price for rags. [illegible]

GEO. S. HARTLEY, FRED. W. HARTLEY. HARTLEY & BRO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c., No. 98 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

GEO. H. EVELETH & CO., 139 Randolph Street, ADVERTISING, COLLECTING AND SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS, for all Papers in the West and North-west. Advertising contracts made to any amount, and in the best and most reliable papers. Complete Files always on hand, ready for reference. [illegible]

W. S. WOODWARD, J. S. SATTERFIELD. WOODWARD & SALTONSTALL, STOCK COMMISSION AND NOTE BROKERS, No. 17 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated; Securities bought and sold. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks in New York, either for cash or on U. S. [illegible]

UNDERHILL & BARTLETT, MERCHANT TAILORS, 84 CLARK Street, Chicago. [illegible]

H. & O. B. CAMPBELL, JACKSONS AND PROVISION DEALERS, North Water street, near the Lake House, a large variety of choice Pure Leaf Lard, in kegs and bbls. Particular attention paid to packing and on shipping, or for storage. [illegible]

JOHNSON, PARSWORTH & CO. WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Dealers to their Stock of STOVES AND CASTINGS, which they manufacture at their works in this city. Warehouse and sales room, No. 112 Lake street. A liberal discount promptly allowed to the trade. [illegible]

D. P. TIEMANN & CO., 45 Pearl street, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF OIL AND WATER COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., and IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, Chemicals and Price Lists furnished upon application. [illegible]

SITZ & SCHIFFER NO. 182 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLS. Call the attention of such as require a superior Piano-forte and well selected stock of Accordeons, English and German Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Drums, Fifes, &c., being agents for several Manufacturers, by Horace in the Boston, as well as in Europe, they hold a house long enough to insure satisfactorily to the Purchaser, and security trade a general, and solicit a share of the public patronage. [illegible]

D. S. EATON & CO. IMPORTERS OF CONSCRIPTS & SPORTSMEN'S Apparatus, Colt's Arms and all kinds of Gunning Materials, Fishing Tackle, Gunpowder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Knives and Scissors, Fancy Goods, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CHAPMAN, BENSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS of Leather, will keep constantly a large stock of French Calf Skins, Dampened and Finished, Sole Leather, Linings, Shoe Thread, Wool and Tacks, Awl and General Commission Merchants, 104 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

C. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN BENTLEY'S BUILDING, (UP STAIRS) 118 Fourth street, Chicago. REFERENCES: John Wellborn, Esq., President M. S. & L. R. R. Rev. R. W. Clubborne, Chicago. Tod, Gilchrist & Co., Chicago. John Rogers, Chicago. [illegible]

S. P. DICK & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN all kinds of Boots and Shoes, which they offer at Market, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

THOMSON & ASTON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Fruit, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, Window Glass, Putty, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painters' and Glaziers' Materials, 148 Randolph street, third door from Clark. [illegible]

PINKERTON'S & CO. NORTH-WESTERN POLICE AGENCY, (No. 10 Washington street, corner of Dearborn, Chicago,) devote their attention to the investigation of Robberies, Burglaries, Murders, Forgeries, Counterfeits, Thefts, Embezzlements, Hotel Robberies, Land Frauds, &c. EDWARD A. PINKERTON.

BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Saleratus, &c., 81 Lake-st. Water-street. [illegible]

CHARLES W. COLBURN, SILVER PLATER, BELL HANGER AND Locksmith, at the sign of Peck & Colburn, 100 Lake-street, Chicago. Every description of Plating for buildings, carriages and harness, Door Locks, Door Bells, Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Chimney and Door Springs, Bell Wire, Bell Crank and patterns, Door Springs, Door Springs, Door Springs

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET,

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....March 17, 1857.

Bad Health of the President.

A Washington letter writer says, on March 13th, "Mr. BUCHANAN's health suffers from constant and exciting pressure. He is compelled to retire by 8 o'clock at night to recruit for daily demands. It is noticed that he exhibits signs of fatigue and age, and apprehensions are felt for the result by disinterested friends."

The last atmosphere of Washington, added to the horrible political policy the President is obliged to approve, as well as the overwhelming importunities of office-seekers, may prove too much for the frail health of the feeble old man. BUCHANAN, like TYLER and FILLMORE may yet be President.

The Dred Scott Case.

We publish this morning the opinion delivered by Chief Justice TANEY on the Dred Scott case, on the 6th of March. The law of Illinois, as laid down by the Supreme Court of this State is, that if a slave be brought into this State by his master he becomes a free man.

In 1834 Dred Scott, being a slave in Missouri, was taken by his owner, an officer in the United States Army, to Rock Island, in Illinois, whence in 1836, he was removed to Fort Snelling, in Minnesota. He there found Harriet, whom he presently married, and who, having been a slave in Missouri, had been brought the year before to Fort Snelling by her master also an officer in the army.

He and his wife and children were afterwards carried back to Missouri, and there reduced to slavery; thereupon Scott brought suit in the U. S. District Court to obtain his freedom. The case was carried to Washington, before the full bench. It was met at the threshold of the Court by a decision of the Chief Justice and his four Slave-holding associates, that a negro cannot sue in the United States Courts, that he is not a citizen of the United States. Of course this should have been the end of the case. The Court had no occasion, had no right to go a step further. But as a part of the grand conspiracy against Freedom, they proceeded to pronounce on extra judicial opinion, covering other points, and involving more important questions than it has ever before passed upon. We will not stop here to review the opinion of Judge TANEY, but will leave that for Judges MCLEAN and CURTIS,—the reply of the former will be given to-morrow.

Ogdensburg and St. Clair River Canal.

We are glad to find that the interest deepens in regard to this project. The meeting of the Board of Trade, yesterday, was a full one, and it was plainly evident, that the mercantile mind was united in its favor. Of the necessity of increasing our commercial facilities, no one doubts. As to the means, we are almost equally determined. We suppose the plan of making a ship canal from the St. Clair River, above the rapids, at Sandusk, Huron, or Lake Erie, to be entirely feasible, and that it will be built.

The committee appointed, on Saturday, reported the following resolutions, through J. C. VAUGHAN:

The committee, directed to prepare resolutions in reference to the Ogdensburg Canal, beg leave to submit the following:

That the Board of Trade of Chicago concur in the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Buffalo and Cleveland in reference to the importance of the Ogdensburg Ship Canal, as proposed by H. S. Woodie of Canada.

That it recommends the speedy commencement of this important enterprise, pledging its means to sustain it, if it made to meet the commercial need of the Lakes.

That as similar works, heretofore built, have failed to meet the public necessities after being built, the Chicago Board of Trade urge, that the proposed Canal shall have width and depth of water enough to answer both the present and the future wants of our Lake Commerce.

That now the larger propellers when loaded, draw fifteen feet, and that, therefore, the Ogdensburg Canal, when built, should have a depth, at least, of fourteen feet.

That Charles Walker, Esq., George Steele, Esq., and Col. D. S. Shepard, be appointed provisional directors, on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade, to confer with the citizens of other cities and of Canada, and to take such steps as may be thought necessary for the speedy commencement and completion of this important enterprise.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

GENERAL NEWS, &c.

(Correspondence of the Daily Chicago Tribune.)

LAWRENCE, March 3, 1857.

Spring, the ever welcome visitor, has just stepped into our Territory, breathing life and beauty all around us. The birds, too, seem to have caught the inspiration, and are returning to their summer harvests on the rolling prairie.

Since the opening of the rivers, the emigration has been coming in quite freely. The first boat since the opening of the Missouri River, arrived at Leavenworth a week ago, with two hundred and fifty passengers. Most of them have gone to the south part of the Territory and taken claims.

Lawrence is still the same enterprising and flourishing place. It is characterized by indomitable go-ahead-it-ive-ness. Since last May, the time when the Border Ruffians burned the houses in Lawrence and sacked it, the town has almost doubled in population. Lots that would have been bought then, from ten to thirty dollars, will bring from one hundred to three hundred each. They have commenced building the Free State Hotel again, and also a large number of private dwellings.

Last week there was an election in Lawrence to elect delegates to attend the Free State Convention at Topeka. The following gentlemen were elected in this precinct:

Messrs. Wm. Phillips, J. Blood, John Speer, Lyman Allen, ——Warden, and S. J. Willis.

Since the Legislature adjourned the provisory laws have kept very quiet, except making great exertions to secure the Shawnee Indian lands, or what is left of them after the Indians have made their selections.

They are not open to settlement by law yet, but the Indians have finished taking all they are entitled to select, and the Surveyor and Indian Agent have completed to throw all the lands in the hands of men living in Missouri. There is a Shawnee Association formed about Westport. It has nearly three hundred members in that place and other parts of Missouri. They have absorbed all the reserve amongst them. Some two or three hundred of their members are now upon the reserve. More than one half of the claims are staked off already, and at some there are three or four persons. All they do is to lay down four small logs, in which those who guard the claim sleep other parties etc. They spend most of their time drinking; and are well armed. They threaten to kill any Abolitionist settlers, and threaten to kill any who may go on the land. The Free State men, who are afraid of the Agents, who are proslavery, are intimidated from going on. The proslavery men, for want of Free Settlers to fight with, are quarrelling among themselves. Gov. Geary takes no notice of this conduct. It is well known that the chief object of those who laid out that the Shawnee Indian Lands, or what is left of them after the Indians have made their selections.

They are not open to settlement by law yet, but the Indians have finished taking all they are entitled to select, and the Surveyor and Indian Agent have completed to throw all the lands in the hands of men living in Missouri. There is a Shawnee Association formed about Westport. It had nearly three hundred members in that place and other parts of Missouri. They have absorbed all the reserve amongst them. Some two or three hundred of their members are now upon the reserve. More than one half of the claims are staked off already, and at some there are three or four persons. All they do is to lay down four small logs, in which those who guard the claim sleep other parties etc. They spend most of their time drinking; and are well armed. They threaten to kill any Abolitionist settlers, and threaten to kill any who may go on the land. The Free State men, who are afraid of the Agents, who are proslavery, are intimidated from going on. The proslavery men, for want of Free Settlers to fight with, are quarrelling among themselves. Gov. Geary takes no notice of this conduct. It is well known that the chief object of those who laid out that the Shawnee Indian Lands, or what is left of them after the Indians have made their selections.

Increasing Facilities for Exportation by the St. Lawrence.

We are glad to learn that steps are being taken at Quebec, the foot of inland navigation by the St. Lawrence, for giving those facilities for transhipment and storage in that quarter which are so essential to our exportation and requirements through that channel.

These facilities are being prepared by the "South Quebec Warehouse, Dock and Wharfage Company," for which a charter is being procured under the direction of English and Canadian capitalists, and in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. From a prospectus which has come into our hands, it appears that capital is being raised by taking shares of which the greatest part has already been taken up in England, and that the works are to be immediately proceeded with. The Company is to erect at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, deep water wharves, having upwards of one thousand feet frontage, with suitable storage for flour, grain, ashes, timber, iron, and other goods, both for import and export; to provide steam elevators, cranes, &c., for the expeditious loading and unloading of ocean ships and lake and river craft, and such other shipping facilities as the large and increasing trade of the St. Lawrence may require.

We learn that during the ensuing season at least three lines of Ocean Steamships are to ply between British ports and the St. Lawrence, and the inducements thus held out to Western shippers are very much increased.

The erection of the above mentioned machinery, which is expected to be completed in time for the business of next fall, will make a very material reduction in the expense of transit between Chicago and Great Britain. Hitherto, almost the entire produce exported by the St. Lawrence has been transhipped at Montreal.

The rates charged by the forwarders, say for wheat from Chicago to Quebec, we state on the authority of a commercial house, largely engaged in that trade, to be at the outside but a cent a bushel more than is charged from Chicago to Montreal, and shippers are thus enabled to place Western American exports in Quebec, at but a shade more in price than are the cost of the former city. Ocean freights from Quebec to Liverpool are stated on similar authority to be about one shilling and sixpence sterling per Imperial quarter, under those from Montreal, so that a saving of nearly this amount will be effected under the new arrangement on the item of freight alone. And it is not unreasonable to expect that the increased despatch which will be afforded to shipping by the use of steam elevators will, by removing that delay, which hitherto been the main objection to the St. Lawrence ports, still further reduce the rates—both ocean and inland.

If the above-mentioned saving in freight be deducted from the average rates from Montreal to Liverpool, it will be found that they are but little in excess of those from New York, and the increasing amount of steamships and other tonnage suitable for grain, now finding their way into the St. Lawrence trade, fairly promises a reduction to at least a level with the rates from United States ports. When, in addition to these points, it is considered that the freight from Chicago to Montreal during the last season, ruled fifty per cent. below those from Chicago to New York, the advantage of the St. Lawrence route will be more apparent.

We are not aware whether any movement similar to the South Quebec one is being made at Montreal, or whether the latter scheme is, in the meantime, deemed sufficient for the wants of both places, which is not unlikely. *In the latter case, we might expect to see the railroad warehouse receipts of the South Quebec Company, with samples of western produce in their stores, offered on Change in Montreal, to be delivered at Quebec where the vessel European freights are obtainable.*

After all, the question of route, like all questions of a commercial nature, is simply one of dollars and cents—the cheapest route will prevail; and if the data which we have given be correct, it may be surely argued that Quebec is destined, at no distant period, to offer a large market for our produce.

It is no objection to Quebec, as compared with New York, that the harbor is shut during a great part of the year; but it will now be a strong redeeming feature that the warehouses of this company are on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, in immediate connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, over which shipments can be made, as Portland, by steamer sail when the river is ice-bound. The distance from Portland to Quebec is not greater than from Montreal, from which grain has been shipped steadily during the present winter, notwithstanding that it has all had to be drawn across the river.

In this matter we see another point. The establishment of the Oceanic Telegraph, by bringing us in direct communication with the English market, may some times induce our merchants to change the destiny of grain, on the way to Montreal or Quebec, from thence to Liverpool. Indeed the speedy and increasing arrivals of European news already bring this expectation within the circle of reality; and the carrying out such intentions the machinery of this new company will be very valuable.

On the whole, our Canadian neighbors seem to be doing something at last. Some have long regarded them as distinguished more for talk than enterprising action. They seem to be now awaking to the necessity of carving themselves; and if they will only open their purse-strings, and give us those facilities which other channels offer to us, we doubt not to see our business with them indefinitely increased.

Is there any reason why our imports of heavy European goods,—say iron, salt, hardware &c., should not be made by the St. Lawrence also? We think not, and since our friends in Canada are now taking up the matter in earnest, we seriously recommend their attention to this branch of the subject.

Opinions of the Free Slave-holders Republicanized.

Judge MCLEAN and Curtis administered a very pointed rebuke to the Free slaveholders for tendering their opinions on grave constitutional questions not before them, and very plainly told them that such opinions were not law, but were mere judicial obiter dicta, very gratuitous and insolently offered to the country.

Judge Curtis opened a very marked sensation among the free slaveholders, by charging them as an offense, not a violation of their own rules of judicial action. He told them as follows:

"I do not consider it to be within the scope of the judicial power of the majority of the court to pass upon any question respecting the political citizenship in Missouri, save that called by the plea to the jurisdiction, and I not consider any opinion of this Court or any court binding as a precedent, which is not based upon a judgment. The judgment of this Court is that the case is to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Into that judgment, according to the rules of this Court, nothing appearing after a plea to merits can enter. A great question of Constitutional law, deeply affecting the peace and welfare of the country, is not, in my opinion, a fact subject to be thus waived."

Judge MCLEAN fully informed the free slaveholders that he should wholly disregard their obiter dicta, and treat them with contempt. He said:

"In this case a majority of the Court have held that a slave may be taken by his master into a territory of the United States the same as a horse or any other kind of property. It is true this was said by the Court, as also many other things which are of no authority. They might have been said by them that has not a dozen votes to support the decisions of the Court against which they decided, but is considered as authority. *I shall seriously not regard it as such.* The question of freedom following the slave, I shall decide by those authoritatively, but nothing beyond that question."

After this high authority, there is the boldest willing to accept as binding law, the monstrous extra-judicial opinions of the free slave holders, that "colored men have no rights which white men are bound to respect," that "they should never be thought or spoken of except as property." Or, who believes them when they declare, that slave holders have the right to hold slaves in all the Territories in defiance of the will of the people thereof, or of Congress? Have we any doubt that in Chicago, great or wicked enough to uphold or defend in its sweeping support of the free enslaved slave holders?

CITY OF CANADA.—Canada now a city, fully incorporated, and her Mayor and twelve aldermen. The first municipal election took place on the 7th inst., and resulted in the election of the Railroad Company's candidate, without opposition. The whole vote polled for Mayor was 576, of which TAYLOR received 32 and Hopkins 544. The *Times* and *Pilot* state that a considerable number of illegal votes were polled.

DEAD.—ELAH RUST, Esq., Editor of the *Dundee Herald*, at Dundee, departed this life on Saturday last, after a short illness. The publication of the *Herald* will be continued by his son.

We observe that FRIEND S. EVERGOOD, Esq., of Edwardsville, is announced as a candidate for Judge of the county South of Jubilee.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL IN RUINS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From Thirty to One Hundred Lives Lost.

Cause of the Accident.

NARROW ESCAPES, &c., &c., &c.

We are indebted to the Detroit *Free Press* and *Advertiser* for most of the following particulars.

The frightful calamity on the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad, on Thursday, March 12th, constitutes the most terrible railroad accident that has ever occurred on the American Continent. The Newark, the Amboy, the Southern and Central crossing, even the Amboy slaughter was far behind this. Eighty human beings plunged into a common grave, in the twinkling of an eye, without the warning of a second of time. From light and warmth to inextricable cold and mire, darkness and present death.—Their fate is too horrible to contemplate. And all this took place upon a track which the business men, the fathers, mothers, wives, sons and daughters of the West, cross every time they make an eastern journey via Detroit.

The Des Jardins Canal leads from Burlington Bay to Dundas, and across it reaches a suspension bridge, and below it is the Great Western drawbridge, over which the Detroit and Niagara Falls trains, have daily passed. The trains on the Hamilton and Toronto road take the Great Western line, in approaching Hamilton, near the scene of the disaster.

The 5 o'clock P. M. way passenger train from Toronto, going west, consisting of locomotive, tender, baggage car, and two passenger cars, ran on the track just before reaching the draw-bridge over the Des Jardines canal, one mile from Hamilton, C. W., and plunging with heedless force upon the bridge, the whole structure gave way, and the entire train was precipitated sixty feet into the water, which was fifteen feet deep. The locomotive and tender broke through the instant they struck the bridge and, with a headlong leap, buried themselves quite water in an instant. The baggage car followed, and in its descent, depressed the forward end of the first passenger car, so that the coupling which connected it with the last car broke, and it was hurled through the air, exciting a complete consternation, striking bottom upward in the water, where it closed over and covered it entirely, with the exception of a few inches of the bottom. Not a rent that went down in that fearful plunge ever saw the light of day again. The second passenger car followed, striking the first with a terrible crash, and sliding off at an angle of about 45 degrees, was buried two-thirds of its length in the water. The only passengers saved were in the rear end of this car. The locomotive and tender were completely submerged, with the baggage and first passenger cars on top of them. The second passenger car rested partly on the first, which circumstance was the only means by which a single life out of the whole was saved. We will except, however, the conductor, Mr. Edward Barnarr, who, with a prudent forethought, which looks very much like an anticipation of the event, had stationed himself upon the step of one of the passenger cars, and jumped the moment he saw the locomotive disappear through the bridge.

According to the statement of Capt. ALEX. MCBAINE, of Port Burwell, who escaped with serious injuries, the passengers all started to their feet at the moment of the cars leaving the track, and had just gained the aisle in the centre when the car went over. Passengers, mail, stoves, and everything else that the car contained were thrown with terrible force to the front end, where they lay in inextricable confusion.

Capt. MCBRIDE was caught among the ruins in a way which secured him from the reach of the water, and detained him sometime before he could release himself. He describes the scene as perfectly heart-rending; the shrieks, groans and frantic efforts of the injured persons endeavoring to extricate themselves, mingled with the hissing of the red-hot stoves and their contents of blazing coal, and the gurgling of the waters as they rushed in and closed over the living, and the dead. Strong men, who were used to battling with the storm of life, while wind and helpless forms clung to him with an energy that threatened to engulph him among the general destruction. Breaking his way out at the rear end of the car with a few others they succeeded in gaining the ice, and from that the main land, and immediately sought assistance in Hamilton. Out of two crowded passenger cars, but thirteen persons were known to have escaped with life, and but one solitary person without serious injury. The two cars according to the statement of Captain MCBRIDE were as full as they could hold. The number could not have been less than one hundred, and it was estimated by some as high as one hundred and fifteen. Nothing could be learned from the conductor in regard to the matter, as he seemed to be in a state bordering on insanity.

The escape of Mr. RICHARDSON, a conductor, was almost providential. He was going up to Toronto on the doomed train and at the time of the fatal plunge was inside the second passenger car near the door. He instinctively clutched the door knob as the train dashed down, and held on firmly until the car was submerged. By a desperate effort he succeeded in opening the door, and making good his escape with but little injury.

A Mr. AVERY, who was somewhere in the neighborhood at the time of the accident, was the first to render assistance, by cutting a hole through the car and drawing out some of the inmates. The first thing he got hold of was the corpse of a woman with a child in her arms. The train was a way-train, and was mostly filled with the business men of Toronto and Hamilton. Very few women were aboard. Mr. ZIMMERMAN was thrown from the car in its descent and was found upon the ice near the shore. The ice was of a thickness of about ten inches in the canal.

The spectacle at the place where the bodies were deposited as they were taken out, is said to have been heart-rending in the extreme. A large number of passengers belong at Hamilton, and their friends and relatives thronged in great numbers to ascertain their fate.

It has been said that the bridge was in a miserable condition, and that the fact was well known to officers of the Company. The circumstance of the conductor being in a place of observation, where he secured to himself the only chance for escape, would seem to argue a somewhat distrust of the bridge, if not a positive knowledge of its unworthiness.

The frame and arches remain, while the floor of track seems all to have given way at once, dashing the train, with its precious load of human freight into the swift abyss beneath, making a fall of thirty feet.

The engine and tender lie out of water, and also the mail and baggage car, in which one conductor, the express agent and mail agent were saved.

The first passenger car, from which most of the dead bodies have been taken, lies upside down, in sixteen feet of water, in the des Jardins Canal.

The second passenger car stands partly upon its end, and from this car eight persons have been saved alive. Captain McBride, who was saved, was seated in the car, and observing from its irregular motion that something was wrong, rushed to the rear, and escaped. He received some severe bruises, and lay for some time senseless, while the bodies were handed ashore. The dead bodies were reached by cutting a hole through the bottom of the inverted car.

It is estimated that ninety persons were lost altogether. The train destroyed consisted of a locomotive, tender, express baggage car, and two passenger cars.

Fifty-three dead bodies had been taken out up to seven o'clock on Friday morning, the train having broke through at six o'clock the evening previous.

A locomotive was on the spot, and, with a cable attached to the car, was endeavoring to pull it out of the water, but without avail. A hole had been cut in the bottom of the first car and one or two bodies taken out.

Among the thirty persons, who were saved, are BARRIT, Conductor; RICHARDSON, Conductor (Hum of Wanie, C) W; Surveyor; Capt. ALEX. MCBAINE, Port Burwell, C. W.; and Mr. FRAZER, a prominent citizen of Niagara Falls, who had both legs broken.

Some thirty bodies, it was thought, were still unrecovered.

Trains are detained at present, by passengers and baggage being compelled to remove around the bridge upon the ice, which occasions a slight delay.

MEETING OF THE WINDS.

E. M. KEY, Esq., Superintendent of the N. C. R. R., who is at the scene of the disaster, sent to us yesterday the following dispatch, which we consider the most authentic and reliable information upon the probable dead it will accept to substitute the bridge:

HAMILTON, March 13, 1857.

RIVER HOUSE:—Passengers will have to change trains at the canal today and tomorrow; but the detention will be slight. A new bridge is being put across, and trains of all kinds will certainly pass on or before Monday morning next. You may rely upon this.

E. M. KEY, Supt. M. C. R. R.

LATER.—We have since learned from a person who was at the spot shortly after the accident occurred, that it was universally conceded that the bridge was weak and unsafe. Our informant gives it as his opinion that the cars did not run off the track but that the bridge gave way beneath the weight of the train.

A freight train had passed over the bridge a short time before the accident (causing it to settle), and it broke down as soon as the express locomotive got fairly upon it. The exact height of the fall was 30 feet. The question of the condition and character of the bridge is to undergo an immediate investigation.

THE PARTISAN DECISION.

The New York Journal of Commerce on the Dred Scott Decision.

(From the *New York Tribune*.)

The Supreme Court of the United States has made an attack upon our vital, ancient and legal liberties; and we are sold to foeties and truckers that we must submit without murmuring. They seem entirely to forget that it has never been the habit of the Anglo-Saxon race to acquiesce in wrong, come from what quarter it may. The teachings of history are full upon each point. But those who remember that all the freedom which we enjoy has been won by resistance to power, and only after vigorous struggles with crowned rascals and unjust judges, will see themselves continually recurring to the great events of the past, and to the noble examples of our ancestors. We suppose that thousands upon thousands of indignant hearts throughout the land have been stirred by the recollection of the struggle of the Commons against the courtiers, called "a miserable sir short shrunk pale-faced and sleepy money." We suppose that thousands have remembered the cringing venality of a majority of the Judges, who found in the unsty parlimentary of Joy an apology for the wholesale robbery of the Commons. They have remembered that then, as upon a more recent occasion, there were dissenting opinions given; and that while the King found a Chief Justice Finch, just as Slavery has now found a Chief Justice Taney, Hampden found a Cooke and Hutton, just as Freedom has now found a McLean and Curtis. They have remembered the indignation of the Union-savers of the period—how Laud, that amiable prelate, declared that "Mr. Hampden should be shipped home into his right wits"—how Wentworth was also in favor of trying the flagellation; and they have also remembered with a certain grim satisfaction that in spite of the decision, the King's moneys (according to Laud) "came in very ill and very slowly; they did in former years, and that to a very considerable sum."

We have amused ourselves by thinking how exceedingly unfortunate it is that certain of our editorial brethren did not exercise their quills in London in 1638; for we are convinced that if the King could have had the benefit of their advice, Hampden's nose might have been slit, and Lord Say might have been put into the stocks. We can easily imagine the style of editorials wherewith they would have solaced Whitehall, and with how much satisfaction their predictions would have been received in the Star Chamber. Thus, if we may *fancy a Journal of Commercial Christianity* printed in London at that time, we can imagine that it would have held forth in the following manner:

Are we to go back to the time when Mr. Hampden or to Mr. St. John—to the freeholders of Buckinghamshire? It is hoped to prepare the people for some recent outbreaks of Parliamentary violence, which seem to have proved to be carried on! Nobody disputes the learning of Finch, Jones, Crawley, and other Judges; but it is looked upon with a kind of rage that they have been covered by the prejudices. Suppose they have? Do we expect the judge to come down from Olympus to govern us? Do we expect to find men the Judges superior to us in prudence? Are we to be a race of the King's dead? The long ears of others of it is that opposition to ship-money is only another name for revolution and assert that Hampden's party is always of incompatible with every notion of order, of discipline and of law; and we quite agree with Mr. Wentworth, that the gallows, or the pillory, or the stocks, or the pillory, or the flogging post should have the honorable flogged out of him."

Or another newspaper, if then printed, might have said:

"The Hampden people continue to direct their fire upon the Court of Exchequer, and especially upon Finch, Chief Justice, and are demonstrating that the decision is not entitled to the last respect. Well, what if it is not? A sheriff, with a posse of officers, can call without ceremony, or even by knocking, upon a lord, or a knight, or a gentleman, and demand his ship-money. Law is law, whether it respect it or not."

Something after this fashion, no doubt, did the leaders of the time praise, but with what effect we may deduce from the fact that upon the morning of a certain 30th January a royal procession marched from St. James's to Whitehall, and there, before a great crowd, lost their ship money since that time been levied in England without the consent of Parliament.

The spirit of the present age may demand a more quiet, more legal, but not less energetic, if we no longer rely for the preservation of liberty upon bloodshed and the scaffold, we have a still surer resource in the intelligence, the humanity, the Christianity of the nineteenth century.

FROM ALBANY.

IMPORTANT ACTION REGARDING CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, March 13, 1857.

The Committee of the Canal Board, appointed to consider the subject of making a discrimination in tolls on property conveyed by canal from the West, held a meeting to-night.

Lieutenant Governor Dodge submitted a report from the majority of the committee. The report recommends discrimination in the tolls on all property coming from the West via Oswego; also recommends the collection of a moderate amount of tolls from the Central Railroad, which would yield about four or five hundred thousand dollars a year, with compensation to the railroad by allowing it to charge slightly increased passenger fare.

The report is accompanied by a table showing the traffic and tolls of different routes. Three out of four of the Committee agree to the report of the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Flanigan alone dissents. The Committee, on the request of Mr. Fitzhugh, agreed to withold the report till Wednesday next in order to give time to prepare a minority report.

FROM NICARAGUA.

By accounts from Greytown to Feb. 20, received via Aspinwall, Havana and New Orleans, it would seem that the filibusters under COLODRADO and HAYES had succeeded in forcing their way up the San Juan as far as the Castillo Rapids. The post of Sarapiqui had fallen into their hands, having been abandoned by the Costa Ricans. Some buildings at Castillo had been mysteriously burnt, and though the Costa Ricans still retained the fort, it was expected that it would soon be taken. The Scott, one of the river boats, had fallen into the hands of the filibusters, but with the machinery too much damaged for use. Another of the river boats had been burnt by the Costa Ricans. Castillo Rapids are about half-way the distance from Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of the lake, is still in the hands of the Costa Ricans, as are the lake steamers and the junction with Nicaragua is still far from being effected. The accounts from New Orleans, being the story of the filibusters themselves, must be received with allowance, and yet there is no reason to doubt what relates to the losses inflicted on the Costa Ricans.

From Walker himself there is no further news, the last dates from his camp being those formerly reported, of Feb. 3.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The Nature of the Cabinet.

The New York *Herald* has been taking an inventory of the private fortunes of the members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and gives us the following, compared with what they had when they first entered the Cabinet:

Most of the members of the present Cabinet are wealthy, and as a unit they represent an aggregate wealth of some four and a half millions of dollars. It may be thus divided among them:

Lewis Cass, sen.	$1,000,000
Howell Cobb, Georgia	1,000,000
Jacob Thompson, Miss.	1,000,000
Isaac Toucey, Conn.	1,000,000
Robert Tuomey, Black and Brown	500,000
Total	$4,500,000

The President is also a rich man; and according to the detailed history, that wealth makes him honest by destroying the temptation to steal, it logically follows that we shall have an honest administration. But if this principle is to be carried out in all the departments of Government, then none but the rich should receive appointments to responsible offices; and ultimately it might lead to the abolition of all salaries for public services, and establish what we are fast approaching, the oligarchy of gold. Does anybody suppose there is an office in the "gift of the people," (or sale rather) that would not be sought after, if it should be offered had the money to pay for it?—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE CHICAGO YOUNG MARINER'S GOVERNESS DAUGHTER SETTLED.—Young Dean, the Chicago young sailor, who eloped to give up his wife for a time, and accept the pecuniary offers of her friends. Yesterday, he could received a letter from Mr. Baker's lawyer, proposing that Dean should go into business in one of the western cities, capital being furnished by Mr. Baker—and that he should consent to be separated from his wife for the period of six months, correspondence meanwhile being allowed during that time. Dean is willing to accept the proposition, and then the subject is disposed of for the present.

The Springfield Democrat proposes Thomas Carlement, late Auditor of State, as their candidate for Mayor.

Lola Montez is playing in St. Louis.

Articles For Family Use.

Pure Cider Vinegar, Pickles, Preserves, Sauces, Mustard, Starch, Blacking, Brushes, Matches, Rice, Farina, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Cocoa, Chocolate, Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Soda, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Cream Tartar, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Clothes Pins, Fish, Oil, Candles, Soap

DAILY TRIBUNE. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17.

See Fifth Page.

THE NATIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

Decision of the Supreme Court of The United States in the Dred Scott Case.

NEGROES CAN HAVE NO RIGHTS.

Chief Justice Taney's Opinion.

Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the court, said that this case after argument at the last term, was directed to be argued at the present term, owing to the difference of opinion existing among members of the court, and in order to give the subject more mature deliberation.

There were two leading questions: first, had the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri jurisdiction in the case, and if it had jurisdiction, was its decision erroneous or not?

The defendant denied by plea in abatement, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, on the ground that the plaintiff "is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as slaves," and therefore the plaintiff "is not a citizen of the State of Missouri." To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the court sustained the demurrer. Thereupon the defendant pleaded over, and justified the trespass, on the ground that the plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and to a statement of the facts, agreed to by both parties, unarred in evidence.

The Chief Justice, having stated the facts in the case, proceeded to say that the question first to be decided was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to sue in a court of the United States. This was a peculiar question, and the brief this brought before the court under such circumstances; but it had been brought here, and it was the duty of the court to meet and decide it. The question was simply this, can a negro, whose ancestors were imported and sold as slaves become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States, and, as such, become entitled to all the rights and immunities of a citizen, one of which rights is suing in the courts of the United States as cases therein specified?

In discussing this question we must not confound the rights of a citizen which a State may confer within its own limits, with the rights of a citizen within the limits of the United States. No one can be a citizen of the United States unless under the provisions of the constitution, but it does not follow that a man being a citizen of one State, must be recognized as such by every State in the Union. He may be a citizen in one State and recognized as such by another. Previous to the adoption of the constitution, every State might confer the character of a citizen, and endow a man with all the rights pertaining to it. This was confined to the boundaries of a State, and gave him no rights beyond its limits. Not have the several States surrendered this power by the adoption of the Constitution.

It is true they have conferred the right upon an alien, or on any other class or description of persons, who would, in all interests and purposes, be citizens of the State, but not a citizen in the sense used in the Constitution of the United States. He would not therefore become a citizen of the United States, and therefore could not sue in any court in the United States. His rights would be confined strictly to his own State. The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; consequently, no State, by naturalizing an alien, could confer upon him the rights and immunities of all the states under the general government. It is very clear, therefore, that no State can, by any act, introduce a new member into the political union created by the Constitution.

The question then arises, whether the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in relation to personal rights to which a citizen of a State is entitled, embraced negroes of the African race at that time in the country, or afterwards imported, or made free from any State; and whether it is in the power of any State to make such a citizen of the State, and confer him with the rights to be claimed by any other State without their consent? Does the Constitution of the United States act upon him, and bestow him with all the rights of a citizen? The court think the affirmative cannot be maintained; and, if not, the plaintiff could not be a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution, nor a citizen of the United States, and, consequently, not entitled to sue in the courts.

It is true that every person, and every class and description of persons at the time of the adoption of the constitution, regarded as citizens of the several States, became citizens of the new political body, and none other. It was formed for themselves and their posterity, and for no body else; and all the immunities were intended to embrace only those of State communities, or those who become members according to the principles on which the constitution was adopted. It was a union of those who were members of the political communities, whose power for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territory of the United States, and gave each citizen a right outside of his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the states when the constitution was adopted. In ascertaining this we must recur to the Colonies when they separted from Great Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations. They were then independent, sovereign States, declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of persons, who had been imported as slaves in their dominions, the court understand, were not intended to be included in that memorable assertion—the Declaration of Independence.

It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion prevailing at that unfortunate close with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution; but history shows it by have, for more than a century, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be enslaved in slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. This opinion, so universally held and enforced with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted on it, without pausing doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more firmly and generally held upon than in England, the ancestors of which government till only seized them on the shores of Africa and took them, as ordinary merchandise, to where they should make a profit by them. This opinion entertained was universally imposed on the colonists this side of the Atlantic, accordingly negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held, and bought, and sold, as such in every one of the thirteen colonies which united in the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards formed the Constitution. The opinion of which we have spoken was strikingly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation and then proceeds." We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The study language contained in this extract, and whole human family, and it used in a similar instrument at this day, would be an anachronism. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, for in that case the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would be direct against the principles which they asserted. They who drafted the Declaration of Independence were men of too much honor, genius and intelligence to suppose that they did not believe; and they knew that in no part of the civilized world were the negro race regarded as entitled to the rights of freemen. They spoke and acted according to the general opinions and dictates of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be wrongfully held in bondage, and was little thought or spoken of upon the subject. The Declaration was made in the year when the Constitution was adopted. The Preamble sets forth for what purpose, and for whose benefit, it was formed. It was formed by the people of the United States, and for the original States and their posterity, and for all the other states and people of the United States who, according to the principles and terms of the Declaration of Independence, should be admitted into the Union. It was a union of those who were members of the political communities, whose power for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territory of the United States, and gave each citizen a right outside of his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the states when the constitution was adopted. In ascertaining this we must recur to the Colonies when they separted from Great Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations. They were then independent, sovereign States, declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of persons, who had been imported as slaves in their dominions, the court understand, were not intended to be included in that memorable assertion—the Declaration of Independence.

It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion prevailing at that unfortunate close with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution; but history shows it by have, for more than a century, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be enslaved in slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. This opinion, so universally held and enforced with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted on it, without pausing doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more firmly and generally held upon than in England, the ancestors of which government till only seized them on the shores of Africa and took them, as ordinary merchandise, to where they should make a profit by them. This opinion entertained was universally imposed on the colonists this side of the Atlantic, accordingly negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held, and bought, and sold, as such in every one of the thirteen colonies which united in the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards formed the Constitution. The opinion of which we have spoken was strikingly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation and then proceeds." We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The study language contained in this extract, and whole human family, and it used in a similar instrument at this day, would be an anachronism. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, for in that case the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would be direct against the principles which they asserted. They who drafted the Declaration of Independence were men of too much honor, genius and intelligence to suppose that they did not believe; and they knew that in no part of the civilized world were the negro race regarded as entitled to the rights of freemen. They spoke and acted according to the general opinions and dictates of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be wrongfully held in bondage, and was little thought or spoken of upon the subject. The Declaration was made in the year when the Constitution was adopted. The Preamble sets forth for what purpose, and for whose benefit, it was formed. It was formed by the people of the United States, and for the original States and their posterity, and for all the other states and people of the United States who, according to the principles and terms of the Declaration of Independence, should be admitted into the Union. It was a union of those who were members of the political communities, whose power for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territory of the United States, and gave each citizen a right outside of his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the states when the constitution was adopted. In ascertaining this we must recur to the Colonies when they separted from Great Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations. They were then independent, sovereign States, declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of persons, who had been imported as slaves in their dominions, the court understand, were not intended to be included in that memorable assertion—the Declaration of Independence.

It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion prevailing at that unfortunate close with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution; but history shows it by have, for more than a century, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be enslaved in slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. This opinion, so universally held and enforced with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted on it, without pausing doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more firmly and generally held upon than in England, the ancestors of which government till only seized them on the shores of Africa and took them, as ordinary merchandise, to where they should make a profit by them. This opinion entertained was universally imposed on the colonists this side of the Atlantic, accordingly negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held, and bought, and sold, as such in every one of the thirteen colonies which united in the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards formed the Constitution. The opinion of which we have spoken was strikingly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation and then proceeds." We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The study language contained in this extract, and whole human family, and it used in a similar instrument at this day, would be an anachronism. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, for in that case the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would be direct against the principles which they asserted. They who drafted the Declaration of Independence were men of too much honor, genius and intelligence to suppose that they did not believe; and they knew that in no part of the civilized world were the negro race regarded as entitled to the rights of freemen. They spoke and acted according to the general opinions and dictates of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be wrongfully held in bondage, and was little thought or spoken of upon the subject. The Declaration was made in the year when the Constitution was adopted. The Preamble sets forth for what purpose, and for whose benefit, it was formed. It was formed by the people of the United States, and for the original States and their posterity, and for all the other states and people of the United States who, according to the principles and terms of the Declaration of Independence, should be admitted into the Union. It was a union of those who were members of the political communities, whose power for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territory of the United States, and gave each citizen a right outside of his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

Special Notices

Banking and Exchange.

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

The Book Trade.

Clothing.

Real Estate Dealers.

Real Estate for Sale.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the County Court of Cook County, to Probate.

In the matter of the application of Isaac Cook, Administrator of Margaret C. Ryan, deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE rendered in the county court of Cook county, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1857, I shall on the 20th day of April next, at the hour of noon, offer for sale to the highest bidder, in the city of Chicago, in said county, the following described real estate, belonging to said estate, viz: Lots twenty and twenty-one (20 and 21) in block two (2) in Cook's subdivision of block twenty-three (23) in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the fractional section sixteen, of the city of Chicago, situated in said county and state. Dated, March 18, 1857.

ISAAC COOK, Administrator.

FARNSWORTH & JOHNSON, Sol'rs. mh18 w6 18t

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss. } (Cook County Circuit Court.) March Term, A. D. 1857.

Leonard Weber, vs. Peter J. Dunlop and Emily, his wife, and Joseph P. Hall. } In Chancery.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORder of sale in the above entitled cause on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1857, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of said County, in the State of Illinois, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, as is evident by the premises hereinafter described, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1857, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, that certain parcel or parcels of land situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, described as lot No. eight (8) in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the south fractional section sixteen (16) in township thirty-nine (39) north range twelve (12) east of the 3d P. M., excepting therefrom so much thereof as may be necessary to make the county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of said lot eight (8) with the east line of said lot; thence west on said south line of said lot eight (8) 66 feet; thence north parallel with said east line of said lot eight (8) 132 feet; thence east parallel with said south line of said lot eight (8) 66 feet to said east line of said lot eight (8); thence south on said east line of said lot eight (8) 132 feet to the place of beginning, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or appertaining, or any part thereof, to satisfy the decree of said court, and the costs of said sale. Dated at Chicago, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1857.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery.

Chicago, March 7, 1857. mh8-4t Cook Co., Ills.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.

The Circuit Court of Cook County, Trustees of Schools, in Chancery.

Orlando Metcalf, Trustee of Schools, in Chancery. vs. Thomas Hoyne, Chas. Cleveland, Thos. Dyer, Wm. Ogden, Jas. Hoyne, Eugene Tyler, Edward Jenner, Richard and Martin Ryan, Jas. Ryan, Richard Ryan, Jas. Ryan, Jr., Wm. Ryan, Richard Ryan, Jr., John C. Ryan, Wm. Ryan, Jr., Richard Ryan, Jr., Jas. Ryan, Jr., Richard Ryan, Jr., Jas. Ryan, Jr., Richard Ryan, Jr., Jas